

ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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GLOBE, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

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THE MINING FIELD.

A Brief Portrayal of the Mining Industry of Arizona and the Great Southwest.

MINE AND MILL---SHAFT; CHUTE AND TUNNEL.

PROGRESS BEING MADE BY PROSPECTOR AND PROMOTER--THE MINING INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE COPPER BELT--A WEEKLY RESUME OF TRANSPERING EVENTS TERSELY TOLD.

QUOTATIONS.

Copper is quoted at 16 1/2; silver certificates, 50¢; bar silver, 50¢.

UNITED GLOBE MINES.

Superintendent E. H. Cook received word more than a week ago from the manufacturers that the new furnace for the United Globe Mines had been finished and set up, and would be shipped as soon as a photograph of it had been taken. Alterations and improvements to be made at the smelter will require some time to effect, which will delay the resumption of smelting. A brick-making machine to save the dust is among the contemplated improvements.

RECENT ASSAY RETURNS.

Richard Welch has received assay returns from George S. Andrus, of ore from his Plain View group of mines, showing the following values: United Copper claim--gold, a trace; copper, 3 per cent; iron, 42.1 per cent. Plain View claim--silver, 2 ounces; copper, 39.4 per cent; lime, 7.23 per cent. Granite Reef mine--copper, 30.5 per cent; silver, a trace. Blue Point claim--silver, 2.1 ounces; copper, 33.3 per cent.

TURQUOISE MINES.

Dr. T. C. Stallo returned from his turquoise mines, Stallo No. 1, and Ida No. 2, yesterday, where, with Surveyor Pendleton, he had the mines surveyed and plotted. These mines are about seven miles northwest of Globe. The Stallo No. 1 is owned by T. C. Stallo, and the Ida No. 2 by Bernheim Oleovich, of San Francisco. These mines show every evidence of developing into valuable property. The assessment work has been completed.

THE CONTINENTAL.

Foreman John Crossman has a force of 30 to 35 men at work on this property which belongs to the Old Dominion Copper M. & S. Co., and development is very satisfactory. Considerable ore has been taken out in the course of drifting and makes quite a showing on the dump. No ore has been mined except what has been encountered in the work of development. The buildings about the mines have all been painted, and the ground cleared and put in perfect order. A postoffice is to be established at the Continental, and Jesse E. Shankland will apply for a commission as postmaster. Tri-weekly stages are now run between Globe and Continental by Armer & Shankland.

PINTO CREEK M. AND S. CO.

George Calder returned from St. Joseph, Mo., on Monday, to again take charge of the Pinto Creek Mining and Smelting company's property on Pinto creek. Thomas G. Cockrill, president of the company, accompanied by an expert, is expected to arrive within a day or two, to examine the claims. The further development of which depends largely upon the expert's report. Mr. Cockrill, with a party of friends, has been on a visit to a gold mine which they own, situated south of Guymas, Sonora, and on which a 40-stamp mill has just been erected. Before coming to Globe, Mr. Cockrill expected to go to Yuma to meet his friend, Chas. D. Lane, owner of the Fortuna mine.

OAK SPRING COPPER MINES.

Harvey & Finletter have received the pulp assay of a car of ore shipped to the El Paso smelting works, giving 19.6-10 per cent copper, which is even better than they expected. There were twenty-five tons in the shipment. The mines are situated near Oak Spring, seven miles west of Globe. The owners are working on the line of the Copper Hill and Last Chance claims, where the ledge is strong and the copper high-grade malachite. The vein was first opened by a cut, on the surface from which a considerable amount of good ore was taken. Recently a tunnel was started 30 feet below the open cut and has followed the ore for 30 feet. In fact the tunnel is all in ore, and is without doubt one of the finest prospects in that section of the district. The ore above will be stoped and, after making another shipment, Messrs. Harvey & Finletter will sink on the ledge. The Copper Hill is also opened by a crosscut tunnel

140 feet, in low-grade carbonate ore averaging 5 to 6 per cent, and an open cut exposing a strong ledge of sulphide. Open cuts on the Last Chance claim expose carbonate ores in several places. Of the other claims in the group the Boulder has over 100 feet of work done on it; the ores are carbonates and sulphides. The Sixteen-to-One and Blue Copper claims are capped by a concrete formation which, wherever prospected, has shown a value of about 6 per cent. On the Mexico claim is a large lead of iron and low-grade copper averaging 5 per cent. The amount of leaching on the surface is very large, and there is strong probability that the sulphide will be found in increased quantity as depth is attained.

COPPER HILL MINES.

Chauncey Gunn, superintendent of the Copper Hill mines, has a force of 4 men employed, and is making good progress in the development of this fine property. It is situated two and a half miles northeast of Globe, contiguous to the rich mines of the United Globe company. The double-compartment working shaft is down 135 feet, and a second shaft, started last month, has reached a depth of 45 feet. Three tunnels are being driven: the lower one is in 225 feet, the upper one 55 feet, and a branch tunnel 25 feet. In addition to the development mentioned, a number of rich leads have been followed on the surface, supplying most of the ore shipped. The ores are principally red oxide, carbonate and hematite, and shipments have averaged about 20 per cent copper. The output for January was 290 tons. Under an agreement with the United Globe Mines the ore is delivered by pack-train into the Cuprite ore chute, from whence it is trammed to the Buffalo cable-tramway, which carries it to the Buffalo smelter, where it is loaded into cars and shipped to El Paso. The Copper Hill is one of the most important mining enterprises under way in Globe district, and there is reason to believe the property will develop into a great mine.

NOTES AND PERSONAL.

Gleason and Lawrence recently made a rich gold strike in the Dripping Springs range. W. T. McNelly has a beautiful specimen from the discovery, showing much free gold.

John J. Cramer went out to the Ohio Boy mine on Monday, with men and tools, to resume development. Work is to be vigorously prosecuted on this promising property.

A. L. Waters returned last week from a trip to New Mexico. He expects to leave soon for the Agua Fria, Yavapai county, to assume charge of the Val Verde smelting works.

George Lanpher has on exhibition at his place of business a specimen of fine sulphide ore from the Cracker Jack mine, situated on the East Verde. The mine is owned by J. B. Hoeker, W. P. Morey and George Lanpher.

John T. Donnellan, from Mineral creek, has been in town for a week. Work was stopped on the claims which he was developing, owing to the unfavorable prospect of finding ore in paying quantity. However, Mr. Donnellan entertains a high opinion of the Mineral creek district and will probably take charge of some other properties there.

Erection of the building for the Westmeyer & Andrus Sampling works was begun last week and is progressing under the supervision of Mr. Andrus. Another month will see the works completed and ready for business. The enterprise is of great importance to Globe district and could not be in better hands.

Territorial and General Mining.

The Spenczuma Mining company has purchased a 10-stamp mill to be erected on their Auro mines.

At a depth of 200 feet the Oro Plata mine, in Mohave county, has a gold pay-streak that runs \$100 gold per ton.

The Ray company, at Kelvin, is reorganizing matters somewhat and will put a fresh force and new management in the field at an early day. The

company has a vast property, consisting of about 100 full-size claims, and it is said great ore bodies are blocked out sufficient to run a number of large smelters for many years. Florence Tribune.

It is stated that the Calumet and Hecla, of Michigan, will use steel pillars instead of timber for underground purposes next summer. Scarcity of good timber is given as the reason.

Report comes from Chloride, Mohave county, that a 6-foot vein of solid quartz has been uncovered in the Lucky Boy mine, which gives an assay of 500 ounces silver and 8 ounces in gold.

Ben Williams, late of the Copper Queen, has returned from a quest for copper in British Columbia. He and his brother, Lewis, are about to engage in mining operations on an extensive scale in California.

Eleven feet of ore has been opened up in the lower workings of the Tennessee mine, Mohave county. The ore is almost solid metal. A weekly shipment of over 100 tons of rich concentrates are shipped to the smelter from the mine.

Byron Collins is going to sink a deep shaft on the Blackfoot mine, Mohave county. The mine has produced \$60,000 in gold, silver and copper within the past eighteen months from the upper workings, and the Miner says the ore in the bottom was better than any ever taken from the mine.

Michael Twomey is putting up a steam hoist on his copper mine at Turquoise, twelve miles southwest of Pearce. This mine is shipping considerable ore to El Paso, which is hauled thirty miles in wagons to Co-chise station, from which place it is shipped by rail to El Paso.

An extremely rich strike of gold ore was recently made on the surface of the Lucile claim, adjoining the King of Arizona mine, in Yuma county. The successful operation of "dry washers" spurred the owners of the claim, who were basking in the shade, to seek the source of supply, with the above result.

Two wagons loaded with supplies and camp equipment left yesterday for the Copper camp in the Santa Catalina mountains, where work is to be commenced at once by some 25 men, under charge of Peter O'Dea. These claims are the copper properties recently purchased by Prof. Metz from Messrs. Stratton, Geeseman and others, and are upon the San Pedro river slope of the mountains in Pima county.

The Boston Herald remarks that they'll be striking the open door in China up on the Michigan peninsula pretty soon. The latest Tamarack mining shaft is now over 4,000 feet deep. When completed it will be the deepest shaft in the world, a distinction now enjoyed by the Red Jacket vertical shaft of the Calumet and Hecla, less than a mile distant, which is down about a mile.

Butte, Mont., dispatches confirm the report published in these columns, that G. M. Hyams, general manager of the Boston & Montana, and other properties of the Bigelow syndicate, has assumed the entire management of the whole Amalgamated properties. Superintendent Elepetko is in charge of all the smelting interests, and Assistant Superintendent C. S. Batterman has been made superintendent of the Anaconda mine.

George F. Metz left Sunday for the Catalina mountains, where he has recently purchased for T. G. Condon a number of valuable mines in the Old Hat district. One group of twelve claims, secured from E. O. Stratton is valued at nearly \$35,000. The purchase money for all the claims contracted for aggregates over \$65,000. Mr. Metz is now kept busy looking after Mr. Condon's interests at Dos Cabezas and in the new field. Range News.

Colonel H. Y. Cooper, who has a force of men at work on the Altman group, near the Buttes, was here yesterday and reports very favorable progress in every respect in the big mining region around the Buttes. A. M. Harrison, of Washington, D. C., has some fine gold and silver prospects in the Mineral Hill district, near the Buttes, as has also E. T. Smith, the blind mining man from Los Angeles. A number of mining properties in that neighborhood are about to change hands. Florence Tribune.

The excitement growing out of the recent development in the Santa Rita, within sight of Nogales, waxes greater as the days pass, and the prospectors are flocking into that region. The Santa Rita Mining company, recently organized, with Hon. Thilden R. French of Cincinnati, Ohio, as president, are vigorously developing work upon their properties and find better ore and more of it as depth is gained. During the past week ore in the Apache Chief has doubled in quantity and quality, and as soon as contracts can be let for freightage on to the railway heavy

shipments of very valuable ore will be made. The history of this property serves to illustrate how those living in a rich mining country, such as this, overlook their opportunities, this valuable property having lain idle for twenty years, and it remained for an outsider to come in and gobble up magnificent properties which should have long ago been developed by ourselves. As soon as the necessary transportation facilities can be arranged shipments will begin from the Royal Blue copper mine, owned by the same company. These ores will net a profit of over \$40 per ton to the mine-owners, with unlimited quantities of pay rock in sight. "There are others."--Oasis

Letters from Pietermaritzburg, received at Brussels, state that there are now eight gold mines being worked by the Transvaal government, including the Robinson, Bonanza, Ferreira, Deep Rose, Deep Wemmer, Village Maid and Crown Reef. Others are also about to be reopened. The Boers are working them so well that they are yielding thousands of pounds more than heretofore. In the Zimmer Jack mine was found a splendid ambulance carriage, presented to the company in view of the war by Cecil Rhodes. It has been sent to General Cronje at Magersfontein.

The Oasis reports the sale to a syndicate of Americans, residents of La Fayette, Ind., Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., of all the mining properties at La Colorado and Minas Prietas of the "La Compania Union Minera." These comprise 162 pertenencias of ground, known to be rich, and adjacent to richly paying mines, for which the purchase price was \$120,000. It is the intention of the purchasers to inaugurate operations upon an extensive scale, erecting the best and most improved machinery which unlimited capital will warrant. Their work will give a tremendous impetus to the great gold camp of Sonora.

The smelting trust organized last spring owns twenty-three plants, nine of which are in Colorado. No Pacific coast smelter is in the combine, declining any overtures thereto. The trust has outstanding \$27,400,000 each common and preferred stock. The output since the consolidation has been curtailed by strike of employees. The nine Colorado plants have a daily capacity of about 5,500 tons of ore and they employ 4,500 men. The smelters' trust is said to pay in wages more than any other single industry in Colorado, not excepting the railroads. The business is at present profitable. Public opinion in Colorado and Utah is against the policy, and competition in the former state is inevitable.

Outside of the purely mining states in this broad land of ours, but little is really known of the importance and the immensity of the mining industry, nor do the people realize that this is the backbone, the solid rock, upon which rests the foundation of the finances of the country. In ordinary business transactions people handle money with no more thought of where it comes from or what is back of it than if dollars grew on trees or could be found in profusion on rose bushes; and yet the majority of this class, ignorant of mining and of the manner in which this industry is daily adding to the imperishable wealth of the world, sneer at those who are any way interested in mining enterprises, and they even go so far as to state that the world would move along just the same, and business would still continue to flourish, should the mines of the country be abandoned. This ignorance, this stupidity is to be pitied as well as deplored; and yet, thoughtless and belittled and ignored, the producer of the precious metals, of enduring wealth, has the best of it, knowing, as he does, that he is a benefactor of the world, even if the world at large is ignorant of the fact, for without a metallic base to rest upon, the currency of all nations would be nothing better than the mere promise to pay, with nothing back of the promise to make it good. Salt Lake Mining Review.

Speaking of affairs at the Mammoth-Collins mine and mill and Aravaipa plant, General Manager Blair informed the Tucson Star that the twenty new stamps have been installed, making seventy in all. The new stamps will be pounding about March 5. With all going, 500 tons of ore will be crushed every twenty-four hours. A 40-horse power gasoline engine has been operating of late, as a substitute for the old one. A new building has been practically exchanged for the old one at Mammoth. At the mine everything is in fine order. A force of men are at work in Aravaipa canyon arranging for the placing of the plant to cost \$50,000. Roads are being opened and excavations for masonry made at the dam-site. The machinery will be sent out for the electric generating plant in the canyon as fast as received. The two cyaniding plants are operating right along on old and new tailings, treating 500 tons daily.

THE EARLY SIXTIES

Interesting Reminiscences of La Paz, Arizona--Plenty of Gold and Buckets of Bullets.

EARLY-DAY CAMP OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

ANCIENT METHODS OF THOSE DAYS BROUGHT GOOD RETURNS. A STREAM OF GOLD POURED INTO THE COFFERS OF THE MERCHANTS--THE LARGEST GOLD FIELD IN THE WORLD IS ON THE COLORADO.

Thirty-eight years ago this spring, about the time the gold fever was subsiding in California, a few venturesome Mexicans discovered placer gold near the now deserted town of La Paz, up the Colorado river about 125 miles from Yuma, says the Sun. Immediately a great rush of people poured into that section and a town was started that soon took on the proportions of a city. Seven to eight thousand inhabitants were the estimated population; countless buildings were erected, large and commodious store-houses were to be seen everywhere, and a stream of gold poured into the town daily from the mines, men averaging all the way from \$12 to \$40 a day; and mind, this gold was taken out by the crudest Indian methods, men using wooden bowls (batiers), similar to the old-fashioned bread-bowl, or hollowed gold pans. This is what is called "dry panning," which process is yet used by prospectors when they see anything that looks like "pay dirt." This golden era continued until about 1868, and then came almost to an end, the gulches of shallow ground being "worked out," and in 1870 a part of the town was moved to Ehrenberg, some seven miles south on the river bank, and a new town started, and from that on La Paz fell into ruin, and where once was a flourishing city, today there remains only adobe walls and sand heaps as reminders of the skill of architects and labor of the white man. It is estimated that \$3,500,000 was mined and changed hands in and about La Paz during the time business was transacted there. This winter the idea occurred to Porter Laird, who resides near there, and another prospector, that it would be a good scheme to "dry wash" the main street in front of the stores, where the sweepings were deposited, and, sure enough, gold was found, enough that, with an improved machine, from \$1 to \$2 a day could easily be made. Old Porter has also unearthed several coins of the realm and nuggets, while the machine saves enough shot and bullets to supply a Boer regiment. From the mouth of the Grand canyon to the Gulf of California, a distance of over 600 miles, placer gold abounds. A pan of dirt from any bar or gravel bank will produce a "shine." White gold has been found in paying quantities, and by this is meant rich enough so that the coarse particles and nuggets could be saved by the simple "dry processes." Its peculiarity existing which lies in the roughness or prongy shape of the larger pieces. Almost in every instance scarcely any erosion is visible and particles of quartz still adhere. There is a field along this great stretch of country adjacent to the Colorado river basin that offers to the prospector a reward unequalled anywhere on earth. Great expeditions are fitted out to explore the frozen and inhospitable country of Alaska. Thousands, and it might be said, millions of dollars have been and are being spent on Alaska gold seekers; but who can name an exploration and scientific prospecting venture along this wonderfully mineralized basin?--not one. The lone prospector with his little "grub stake" and burros has found the mines, and will continue to find them until some startling discovery is made, and then the great river basin will team with the smoke of ten thousand stacks, and the gilded dome of King Solomon's temple will be realized in the chink of the golden shekels and the general prosperity which this beautiful country so richly deserves.

Miner Reporter, says: "I discovered several years ago that the sands along the Colorado river carried from 50 cents to \$1.50 per ton in gold. It has recently been discovered that the fuller earth or clays of the river contain from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per ton in gold. Experiments in cyaniding are now being tried to see if cyanide will treat these clays. I am satisfied they will require agitation or compressed air to assist the solutions. I am now on a week's trip to test these matters and will report later. One thing is sure: if these clays contain \$3 per ton on the average, the Transvaal, Klondike and Comstock are not in it. I can truthfully say there is 5,000,000 acres of these clays between the Gulf of California and the Grand canyon of the Colorado, varying from 1 foot to 100 feet thick, and if modern discoveries can work the gold out at a profit, the gold standard will be a success, for there can be more gold extracted from these clays than has ever been coined by all countries in the world. I am so familiar with the river that my report on this subject will be worth reading by men who engage in gold mining, as they can rely on its results. There is no hurry to get in. The clays exist for 500 miles on both sides of the stream. (One place should be as good as another. One thing is sure, for I have tried it many times: You can dip up a bucket of water from the Colorado anywhere from the Grand canyon to the gulf, let it settle, then pour off the water and assay the residue of mud in the bottom of the bucket, and you will get from 25 cents to 75 cents per ton in gold. The higher assay is obtained from June 1 to August 15, when the water is highest. I have for some years hoped to find the proper conditions for nature to catch these values in more of a concentrated form than the drift sands or gravel. The sequel seems to be in the clays just found to hold it. My extended examination will, however, prove the result, which, as before stated, I will report, when I would advise, if successful, for all cyanide men to at once come to the Colorado river and take up claims. There is enough for all, and the cost of putting the clay into vats should not be over 10 cents per yard if proper appliances are used."

The range of mountains extending from the great bend of the Colorado river to Bill Williams Fork is called the River Range, but a better name would be the "Gold Range," says Our Mineral Wealth, for the best gold mines in this section of Arizona are found here. Commencing at Eldorado canyon is found a system of gold mines which, with proper development, will equal any mines on earth. Great bodies of low-grade ore exist, and many small streaks of high-grade ore. The general average of the ores of this range is much higher than that of the famous Rand of South Africa. The gold-bearing district is continuous, and whenever the principal impediment--lack of water--is overcome, it will be one of the great gold producing sections of the earth. The mines are found from the level of the river to the top of the range, from six to ten miles distant, which is 1,500 feet higher. With great pumping plants all the ore in this range will be subject to treatment, and it will not be many years until capital will see and take advantage of this opportunity.

We learn from Mr. C. D. Henry that parties are negotiating with him and Mr. Ritch for the erection of reduction works on their large group of copper claims, located in the vicinity of the Ripsey mine. The proposition is to pay some cash and erect the plant for an interest in the properties. The Blade hopes the negotiations will terminate successfully, as such enterprises create business and put more money into circulation. Arizona Blade.

The El Paso Times says a plan is being considered of increasing the capacity of the El Paso smelter. Lately the plant has been unable to handle all the ore that has been shipped in from Arizona, New Mexico and other points.

A correspondent on the upper Colorado river, writing to the Denver